

SECURITY INFORMATION

REPORT

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1. The Trust of Industrial Enterprises, Chief Highway Directorate, attached to the Council of Ministers, Ukrainian SSR (Trest Promyshlennykh Predpriyati Glavnogo Dorozhnogo Upravleniya pri Sovete Ministrov Ukrainsskoy SSR) was the agency of the Chief Highway Directorate responsible for organizing production of materials (types of stone) necessary for road construction. The Trust of Industrial Enterprises was set up in its present form in September 1949. Until that time various quarries which supplied stone for road construction in the Ukrainian SSR had been subordinate either to the individual oblast road administration in whose territory they were located, or directly to the Chief Highway Directorate in Kiev. The problem was that the oblast road administrations, preoccupied as they were with the task of construction and maintenance of roads within their separate jurisdictions, and lacking qualified personnel to administer the quarries, had concentrated on their own interests and ignored those of the republic as a whole. Therefore, in 1949 it was decided to centralize the production of road construction materials throughout the Ukrainian SSR under the Chief Highway Directorate; for this purpose the Trust of Industrial Enterprises was created.

2. Offices of the Trust of Industrial Enterprises were located at Zitadel' #11, Building 35, Kiev (Kievo-Pecherskaya Laura). The head of the Trust was Ivan Mikhaylovich KAZAKOV. Chief Engineer, who was at the same time Deputy Chief of the Trust was Nikolay Antonovich MIKHAL'CHENKO. The organization of the Trust /See also Encl. A/ was

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as follows:

a. Directly under the Head of the Trust of Industrial Enterprises were:

- (1) Planning Section. Head of this section was (fnu) GETSEL'. There were ten employees in this section, which was responsible for the planning of production and specifically the preparation of annual, semi-annual, and quarterly production plans for each quarry. The section included three engineers (inzhener planovik) whose sole task consisted of determining and checking on the work norms in various quarries. The eight-hour working norms in quarries, as far as I remember, were as follows:

<u>Work Norm</u>	<u>Pay</u>
Drilling a total of 32 m. in rock	17½ rubles
Excavating 7 cu. m. of stone	17½-21 rubles
Preparing 25 cu. m. of cobblestone	17½-21 rubles
Excavating 4 cu. m. of earth	11 rubles
Loading or unloading 6 cu. m. of stone	11 rubles

The difference in amounts paid depended on the workers wage group. Wages of 21 rubles were paid to workers of the 7th Group; a 17½ ruble wage went to the 6th Group; an 11 ruble wage was paid to workers of the 3rd Group.

- (2) Lumber Procurement Section (otdel lesorubok). There were five employees working in this section. Every year the Forest Ministry of the Ukrainian SSR assigned two or three forest lots, each of approximately 150 x 200 hectares, to this section. From these they procured the lumber needed in construction and maintenance of roads (and especially for the construction of bridges and the building of barracks, etc. at the different quarries). The lumber procurement section had to organize cutting of trees, preparation of lumber, and its transportation to where it was wanted. All of this work was done locally by hired lumberjacks, carpenters, and hired means of transportation. There was no predetermined area where the assigned forest lots would be; one year, for instance, there was one close to Odessa and another close to L'vov; the next year one would be in the Carpathian oblast close to Stryi, and the other in the Chernigov region. I am not familiar with the prices at which this section sold lumber to its customers.

- (3) Accounting Office. Head of this office was (fnu) BOGDANOVSKIY. Six or seven employees worked in this office, which handled all accounting for the Trust and supervised accounting services in the subordinated quarries. There were two inspectors in this section who were almost constantly on TDY, inspecting the accounts of the individual quarries.

b. Under the Chief Engineer were the following sections:

- (1) Mining Section (gornyy otel), headed by Igor' Petrovich IKONNIKOV. In this section were ten employees most of whom were engineers and technicians. The section was responsible for the technical aspect of stone production in all quarries. Each quarry had a technical administrator (otvetstvennyy inzhener or tekhnicheskii rukovoditel') who closely cooperated with the mining section of the Trust. At least several times annually, engineers and technicians from this section made inspection of the in-

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dividual quarries.

- (2) Mechanized Equipment Section (otdel mekhanizatsii): four engineers and technicians worked in this section, which supplied the quarries with all mechanized equipment; the section was also responsible for the proper utilization and maintenance of this equipment. Requests for new equipment were normally forwarded to the Road Construction Materials Supply Depot of the Chief Highway Directorate (Ukrainskoye Dorozhnoye Snabzheniye Glavnogo Dorozhnogo Upravleniye - UkrDorSnab - GDU) par. 57. Quarry equipment has been described
- (3) Supply Section (otdel snabzheniya), head of which was (fnu) MARTYNOV. Three or four employees worked in this section; it was in charge of supplying the quarries with all tools, work clothes, construction materials, safety devices, and other equipment necessary for efficient operation. These supplies were procured either through the UkrDorSnab or, when UkrDorSnab did not have an item in stock, directly from the manufacturers.
- (4) Sales Section (otdel sbyta), which employed four people. Requests for stone for road construction and maintenance were forwarded by customers either directly to the Sales Section, Trust of Industrial Enterprises, or through the Chief Highway Directorate, which sent them to this section. On the basis of these requests the Sales Section prepared its sales plan and made a breakdown for individual quarries. First priority was always given to requests sent in by the oblast road administrations. Second priority was given to the military and then came the other customers. This section was also responsible for transporting stone to customers when this was called for; consequently, the section had to place requests with railroad authorities for railroad cars to be used in this task.
- (5) Secretary's Office (sekretariyat). There were five employees on duty in this section. Since there was no personnel section in the Trust of Industrial Enterprise, this section was in charge of all personnel matters for the Trust and the quarries subordinate to the Trust. Typing, mimeographing, and publication of directives, instructions, and regulations was done by this section.

3. There were 13 stone quarries in the Ukrainian SSR under the administration of the Trust of Industrial Enterprises. Of these, I remember the names of eight:

- a. #1, Gayvoron Granite Quarry (Gayvoronskiy Granitnyy Kar'er) located close to the town of Gayvoron, Odessa Oblast. This was the largest quarry in the Trust and its annual production was approximately 3,000,000 rubles. The annual production was about 100,000 cu. m. of stone. The principal types of stone produced were gravel and rock (kamen' butovyy). This quarry was provided with the best mechanized equipment and employed more than 500 workers.
- b. #2, Ol'shanitsa Granite Quarry (Ol'shanitskiy Granitnyy Kar'er) close to the village of Ol'shanitsa, Kiev Oblast. A medium-sized quarry with an annual production of 2,000,000 rubles, its production was 60,000 to 70,000 cu. m. of stone. The main types of stone produced were gravel and rock. The quarry employed approximately 250-300 workers.

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c. #3, Rakitno Granite Quarry (Rakitanskiy Granitnyy Kar'er) close to the town of Rakitno, Kiev Oblast. The annual production of this quarry was approximately 50,000 cu. m. valued at approximately 1,600,000-1,700,000 rubles. This quarry had approximately 200 workers.

d. #6, Kirovo Andesite Quarry, in the village of Kirovo, Carpathian Oblast

e. #7, Berestovets Basalt Quarry (Berestovetskiy Bazal'tovyy Kar'er) close to the town of Berestovets, Volynskaya Oblast. This quarry was acquired by the USSR from Poland, at which time it was composed of a large number of pits. After World War II, under Soviet administration, only four to five pits were put into operation. The basalt produced by this quarry was of an excellent quality used mainly for cobblestones. The annual production of this quarry was 30,000 cu. m. of stone valued at approximately 2,200,000 rubles. (Production of basalt was more expensive than the production of granite or andesite.) There were 250-300 workers in this quarry.

f. #9, Kamenets-Podol'sk Granite Quarry close to the city of Kamenets-Podol'sk, Kamenets Podol'skaya Oblast. The main types of stone produced were cobblestone, gravel, and some rock. The annual production ran to approximately 1,500,000 - 1,700,000 rubles and the output was 50,000 to 60,000 cu. m. of stone. There were 200 workers in this quarry.

g. #11, Kirovograd Granite Quarry, close to the city of Kirovograd, Kirovogradskaya Oblast. This quarry produced the same types of stone as the Kamenets-Podol'sk Granite Quarry para. 3f above. The annual production was approximately 50,000 cu. m. valued at 1,600,000 rubles.

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h. #12, Skol'e Limestone Quarry (Skol'ovskiy Izvestkovyy Kar'er) close to the town of Skol'e in L'vov Oblast. In 1951 this quarry was temporarily leased to the USSR Ministry of War and its entire production was used in the construction of the Stryi military airfield . In mid 1952, this quarry still worked for the military. Its main production was gravel. The annual plan called for 1 1/2 million rubles, and its output was 50,000 to 60,000 cu. m. The quarry employed 150-200 workers.

4. The 1952 Production Plan of the Trust of Industrial Enterprises had called for production of approximately 1,000,000 cu. m. of stone at a value of 25 million rubles. The 1953 production plan was to call for production to the value of 32,500,000 rubles, i.e., 1,300,000 cu. m. of stone. The 1951 plan was for 700,000 cu. m. of stone, 17,000,000-18,000,000 rubles.

5. The selling prices in 1952 were as follows:

- a. Stone (kamen' butovyy), irregular pieces weighing from 5 to 80 kg.: 28 rubles per cubic meter.
- b. Gravel of the following (diameter) dimensions: 1/2 to 1-1/2 cm.; 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 cm.; 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 cm.; 4 1/2 to 7 cm.: 51 rubles per cubic meter.
- c. Gravel, mixed: 45 rubles per cubic meter.
- d. Cobblestones, 10 x 10 x 10 cm.: 135 rubles per cubic meter.

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- e. Rough-cut cobblestones (shashka grubo kolotaya), 34 rubles per cubic meter.
- f. Mosaic cobblestones (mozaichnaya shashka), 12 x 18 x 20 cm. (and longer): 90 rubles per cubic meter.
6. The quarries of the Trust of Industrial Enterprises had to satisfy only the requirements of the Chief Highway Directorate Ukrainian SSR, and its subordinate oblast and rayon administrations responsible for the construction and maintenance of oblast and rayon roads within the Ukrainian SSR. Construction and maintenance of All-Union and Republic highways (shosse vse - soyuznogo znacheniya i shosse respublikanskogo znacheniya) was in the hands of the Highways Administration [] and its subordinate regional administrations (UShosDor), which had their own stone quarries independent of the Trust of Industrial Enterprises, Chief Highway Directorate. I know that within the Carpathian Oblast there were three UShosDor quarries: one in Mukachevo /4826N-2242E/; another in Kamenitsa (on the Uzhgorod-Perecin road); and the third, called Radvanskiy in the Radvanka village near Uzhgorod /4838N-2219E/.

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ENCLOSURE:

- A. Organizational Chart of the Trust of Industrial Enterprises.

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